

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 91

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1924.

TWO

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN
ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession
of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Apr.	DONGOLA	MAJOJA	20,700
26th "	MACE-		
	DONIA	CHINA	11,082
3rd May	DELTA		7,652
10th "	MANUA		10,902
17th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	10,388
24th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st "	NIA	NARKUNDA	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-		
	HIND	KEHIVA	11,430
14th "	DONGOLA		9,097
21st "	NALDERA		15,993
28th "	DELTA	MOLDA-	
		VIA	16,277
5th July	MACE-		
	NIA		11,080
12th "	CHINA	MOREA	10,911
19th "	DELTA		9,097
26th "	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
12th	MATINA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd "	MASHOBRA	8,324
13th June	DURENDA	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY
TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
19th April	ALIPORE†	5,273
30th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334
29th "	SIGILIA†	6,813
10th May	PERIM*	7,648
26th "	SOUDANS	6,696
26th "	SIGILIA†	6,813
7th July	SOUDANS	6,696

† Calls at Shanghai.
* Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA to Australia.
† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
16th April	BARPETA	Bussrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 11 a.m.
16th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa. 2-30 p.m.
18th "	VASNA	Bussrah via K'chi.
19th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 10 p.m.
21st "	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MES-
CHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE-
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
MAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:-
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Pennang	G. Goto	5214	2nd Apr.	18th April
*Tamba	N. Wada	5845	10th "	24th "
*Mara	K. Ogawa	6785	15th "	29th "
*Sado	M. I. Nirei	5898	28th "	12th May
Malacca	M. Tan.	5874	18th May	1st June
Nagato		5901	28th "	11th "

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For—	Class	Europe	Asia	Without food	With food
Singapore	1st	Rs. 100	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 150
Hongkong	2nd	Rs. 70	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Rs. 100
Shanghai	3rd	Rs. 50	Rs. 70	Rs. 50	Rs. 70
Kobe	4th	Rs. 30	Rs. 50	Rs. 30	Rs. 50

For revised Passage fares apply to:-
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Rangoon Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 50279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:-

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:-

Messrs. NAROTIAM MOBARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas and Amroli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunsatrao E. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganbhai H. Kantavale, Esq., M.A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirsagar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Bar Suba, Barod State.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they
are made by artistic Tailors?
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C. 4.

BRANCHES:
Colombo
Hullah
Karsahi
Madras
Mauri
Amara
Bagdad
Baku
Barrak
Bombay
Calcutta

Authorized Capital Rs. 22,000,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 21,000,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. L. Wood, K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Bart.
J. E. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
M. J. Franconi, Esq.
Major Sassoon, Esq.

COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morari, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST: will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST: allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE: purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchase and Sale of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 59,58,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:-
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.

2 1/2 per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:-

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,00,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:-
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.

2 1/2 per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:-

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,00,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:-
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.

2 1/2 per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:-

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,00,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:-
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.

2 1/2 per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:-

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,00,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:-
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.

2 1/2 per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:-

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.
Capital Authorized Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 Rs. 27,40,235
Reserve Fund Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LARORE
Amritsar, Sahiwal, Multan City
Amballa City, Hoshiarpur, Montgomery
Amballa Cant. Hyderabad, Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay, (Sind) Faisalabad
Calcutta, Jhelum City, Patiala
Cawnpore, Jammu, Quetta
Delhi, Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan, Karachi, Saragoda
Ferozepore, Sialkot
Gujranwala, Lahore City, Shikot
Lyallpur, Srinagar
Hauara

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIE BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-

DRS RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1902.)

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS: opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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Telephone No. 1230.

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BOMBAY.

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

Policy from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.

We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

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The Secretary.

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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Branch II.—Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

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CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.

RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery. Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries. Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.

Removes and prevents sulphation. Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes. Will not over-charge.

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Read what people here in your own town have to say about it. Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well.

GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION

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Apply, Sole Agents—

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OUR STOCK

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Dress Suits	..	..	From Rs.	125
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Grey Saxony Suits	..	..	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits	..	..	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	..	..	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	..	..	For Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	..	..	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	..	..	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	..	..	From Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

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BOMBAY.

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Instalment of Rs. 10 a month will secure in

10 years Rs. 1,500—15 years Rs. 2,700 and

20 years Rs. 4,410.

All Bonds convertible into ready cash at any time Plus guaranteed Profit between five and twenty years

but

If left unconverted for some more period yields a marvellous result. Smaller and Greater.

Instalments are also accepted and Bonds issued guaranteeing proportionate Amount.

Rules mailed to bona fide parties. Apply: BOND DEPARTMENT

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WANTED-A COMPETENT EDITOR for a Nationalist Gujarati Daily. Pay according to qualification. Apply Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10284

WANTED-An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10243

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED-A POST of a BILL COLLECTOR, moderate pay and best references. Write Pandit 9, 1st Parswada, Post No. 2.
B 10255

SITUATION WANTED-As Account Clerk or Book-keeper, Good references, experience as Book-keeper and Cashier for 3 years in Automobile concern. Salary Rs. 100 to 120. Apply Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10271

AN S.L.C. reappeared, having experience in business and correspondence wanted to be AGENT or CLERK in a big firm or department. Apply sharp with terms to:- SHAFIUDIN, Deputy Mosque, Tajrui, Agra.
B R10223

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C R10110

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C R10173

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C10231

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C R10217

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C R10053

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C R10146

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C R10095

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C R10270

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FOR SALE-HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of two bed rooms, dining and drawing rooms and verandah furniture. Apply E. E. FERN, School of Art, Bungalow, Bombay.
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FOR SALE-Rare opportunity for LAUNDRYMEN. Workshop fully equipped with electric washer, hydro-extractor, glazer in a large open compound, containing well, gate, etc. Box No. 190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE-Complete CENEMATOGRAPH PLANT, one excellent Blackstone Engine with necessary tank and stores; a 5.5 K.W. Dynamo and a 4 H. P. Electric Motor and a brand new Cameragraph for immediate sale. Excellent opportunity for intending Cinema investors and theatre owners. For particulars please apply P. R. BODHANKER, Merchant and Commission Agent, Amarsati, (Berar.)
G R10218

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FOR SALE-Two Harmoniums, one Keisler and another small folding, both in good condition and a violin of good make. Apply to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10267

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY OF EARNING THOUSANDS OF RUPEES-3 different painting of Hindoo gods and goddesses with unsurpassed divine beauty, new design with copyright specially useful for litho and half-tone process for sale. Apply VALDIRA CHHOTALAL REWASTANKER, 11, Grand Road, Bombay.
N R10266

EDUCATIONAL.

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M R10261

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PHOTOGRAPHS of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books. Vol. 1.-"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing." Vol. 2.-"Advantages and Use." Vol. 3.-"Cook Book." 90 New Recipes. Vol. 4.-"As told by Satisfied Customers." Sent free on request. Address:- COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O. COCHIN STATE.
T 19453

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TYPEWRITERS-New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 220. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 275. Factory rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 75 upwards. Rebuilt and All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. M. Chhatrasale Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY genuine Kosa Silk of every description in cheap rates. Place your orders with us and thereby avoid middle man's huge profit. Apply to MISHRA BROTHERS, Bagmati, C.P.
T R10268

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No emulsion. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Rs. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc.; V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

IF YOU WANT BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present the advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to:

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS-Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-5-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-5-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for electric lights upto 300 lamps in the Dohad Municipal area will be given by public auction on 1st May, 1924, at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office. Contractors should present themselves on the day when the conditions will be read.

PRESIDENT,
Dohad Municipality.
C19426

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION TICKETS 1924.

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 class passengers for distances over 50 miles and 1 1/2 fares to Intermediate Class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Easter Holidays. For periods of availability, etc., see the Notices exhibited at stations.

F. J. H. SIEVRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th April, 1924.
C19390

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1924, at 2.45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1923.
- To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
- To confirm the appointments of Mr. L. S. Hudson and Mr. A. F. Hood as Directors.
- To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 26th April, 1924 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1924.
C19426

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHARCOAL BOOKED TO BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH immediate effect charcoal can be accepted for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot till 30th September, 1924, after which it will not be accepted unless in bags.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.
C19456

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1924, at 1 o'clock (S. T.).

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHABUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19446

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:-

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1923.
- To re-elect the Honorable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of April, 1924 to the 16th day of April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIBUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1924.
C19356

MEALS IN DINING CARS.

IN future passengers intending to have meals in the Dining Cars, must purchase the necessary meal tickets. Meals cannot be guaranteed for passengers not possessing such tickets. If meals are supplied, an additional charge will be made. Meal Tickets (Dining Cars only) will be sold at the booking offices at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Devjali, Nasik Road, Delhi, Jubbulpore and Raichur and also by the Refreshment Room Managers (at the platform) or at the booking offices at the following stations:-
Agra Cantt., Bhusawal, Bhopal, Itanagar, Khandwa, Mandla, Muzra, Nagpur, Poona and Wadi.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 8-4-24.
1924.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April at 2.30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1923.
- To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
- To confirm the appointments of Mr. L. S. Hudson and Mr. A. F. Hood as Directors.
- To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th April to the 26th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1924.
1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha, S. S. "GENOA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th April from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damaged cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 19th and SATURDAY, 20th April, 1924, the 19th and 21st instant those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th April, 1924.
C19420

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the GOAD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY of Bombay, will be held in the "LAXMI BAUGH HALL," New Bhawady Road on SUNDAY, the 27th April, 1924 at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) for passing the audited statement of accounts for the year 1922-23 and the report relating to the management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and funds of the said Community, and for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors. All the Members of the Community are requested to attend.

BAJI VISHNU NERURKAR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goad Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.
R10269

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office, 62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting, at which the Resolutions circulated among the Shareholders will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions.

Should the said resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1924 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

By Order of the Board
B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th April, 1924.
19450

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on THURSDAY, 24th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Bank, 62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business:-

- To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March, 1924.
- To declare a dividend.
- To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
- To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board,
B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

N. B.-Any change in address should be intimated immediately to avoid inconvenience.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 22nd April to SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1924, both days inclusive. Dividend, when declared, will be paid only to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Registers of the Bank on Thursday the 17th April, 1924, and the dividend warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

C19451

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the SELECTION OF STUDENTS for the above Scholarships for the year 1924-1925 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at the end of June, 1924, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Gond Saraswat Brahmin Community, (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 28th June, 1924. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up training in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

P. B. GOTHOSKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
"Anand Kanan,"
Chauhaty Road,
Bombay, No. 7, April 14, 1924.
19452

THE WORLD'S GREAT ASTROLOGER.

OR the great Indian Astrologer in the daily future revealed written in simple English. It enables everybody to have daily predictions for any length of time. It gives dates and antedates results for any length of time. Character reading and the description of personal appearance can be known by this book. A unique work, information in this book worth its value in gold, a copy dispenses all astrologers. Price Rs. 1.4. Apply to S. P. Tata's Indian Science Institute, Vindhyaganga, City, B. N. Railway.
19453

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1924.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S OFFER

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in "Young India" of last week:

"Mr. Duncan's assertion that the Agreement of 1911 did not bind the Union Government to take away vested rights as the Class Areas Bill admittedly does, ought to carry with it the understanding that if such an agreement can be proved the Bill will not be proceeded with. Even though a non-cooperator, I beg to make the proposal that if the Government of India receive an undertaking from the Union Government that if the agreement can be proved to the satisfaction of an impartial tribunal they will suspend the Bill pending such enquiry, I shall be prepared to appear before such a tribunal to prove the agreement. Nor is precedent wanting for such a course. When the interpretation of the Transvaal Law 3 of 1885 and the propriety of its enactment in spite of the London convention were in dispute, the matter was referred to arbitration by the Imperial and the Transvaal Governments."

The Government of India, through their representative, Sir Benjamin Robertson, were a party to the Agreement of 1911 and are in duty bound, without waiting for any initiative from Mahatma Gandhi, to challenge the interpretation put upon the agreement by Mr. Duncan. They have, however, given no indication, so far, that they have taken steps to convey to the Union Government their protest against Mr. Duncan's interpretation of the agreement and the violation of the agreement by the provisions of the Class Areas Bill. Will the Government of India, who maintain a Publicity Bureau out of public funds, inform the public what is the view they take of the Bill and Mr. Duncan's declaration that the Bill does not constitute a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement? Do the Government hold the measure to be a violation of the agreement or not? If they do, are they going to sit idle while the other party to the agreement seriously misinterprets its terms or are they going to demand that the question in dispute should be submitted to arbitration by an impartial tribunal since on the correct interpretation of the agreement the entire future of the Indian community and the future of India's relations with the British Colonies hinge?

Though a non-cooperator Mahatma Gandhi as a true seeker of the Truth, has made a sporting offer to both the Union Government and the Government of India to submit the dispute to arbitration and he declares on his own behalf that he is ready to appear before any impartial tribunal to prove that the agreement safeguarded the existing rights of Indians. If the Union Government has not the moral courage to accept Mahatma's challenge, the Government of India ought to move in the matter and press both the Union Government and His Majesty's Government to submit the matter to arbitration. It is not Mahatma Gandhi's reputation for straight-dealing that is in jeopardy, it is the Government of India's position as a party to a solemn agreement that is threatened by the dishonest tactics of South African statesmen.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

An extraordinary meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has been convened at Hubli on the 18th instant to reconsider the question of the venue of the next Congress.

It is a pity that the K. P. C. C. should waste their time and energies on futile wrangling over this question, when they should devote their energies to making the forthcoming Congress a success: the question of venue, it will be remembered, was settled at the previous meeting of the Committee. Belgaum was chosen by a large majority. We believe the folk of Belgaum have already started work on the arrangements in connection with the Congress. At a time like this when all the districts in the province should be vying with each other in support of Belgaum, it is regrettable that a discordant note should have been struck at all; but we trust that the Karnatak leaders are blessed with sufficient imagination to see that the success of Congress work in the Karnatak will not be promoted by discord. The K. P. C. C. will be well advised to confirm its past decision to hold the Congress at Belgaum and end the unfortunate controversy, which is being carried on by a few people under a mistaken sense of local patriotism. The question of holding the Congress should not be a controversial one and the province as a whole ought to regard it as an honour which concerns the whole and not merely a part. Having regard to the peculiar circumstances existing in the Province, Congress workers must see that the arrangements for holding the Congress do not suffer in the least from any local rivalries or personal jealousies and that the whole province puts forth its united efforts to make the Congress a complete success.

"HOW NOT TO DO IT"

A Whitehall man writing to the "Daily News" in last week about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald taking charge of the Foreign Office in succession to Lord Curzon, whose departure left many an official "heaving a deep sigh of relief," reports the opinion of the officials about their new chief. "Never mind we shall know how to handle whoever comes here. It is not the first occasion, when, with the aid of a little tact, we have been able to handle a difficult situation. In a very few months the machine will have him in its grip." The machine has not only had the Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister in its grip but almost every member of the Labour Cabinet, particularly that Labour-Imperialist, Mr. J. H. Thomas, who, in contrasting his present status with his obscure early life, has been lost in contemplation of the glories of a system of government which makes it possible for even a poor errand-boy to aspire to ministership.

This reminds one of Dickens' beautiful description of the Circumlocution Office and its influence on every government in England. We make no apology for reproducing it.

"The Circumlocution Office was (as everybody knows without being told) the most important Department under Government. No public business of any kind could possibly be done at any time, without the acquiescence of the Circumlocution Office. Its finger was in the largest public pie, and in the smallest public tart. It was equally impossible to do the plainest right and to undo the plainest wrong, without the express authority of the Circumlocution Office. If another Gunpowder plot had been discovered half an hour before the lighting of the match, nobody would have been justified in saving the parliament until there had been half a score of boards, half a bushel of minutes, several sacks of official memoranda, and a family-vault full of ungrammatical correspondence, on the part of the Circumlocution Office. Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How Not To Do It.

"Through this delicate perception, through the tact (cf. Whitehall Man's description) with which it invariably seized it, and through the genius with which it invariably acted on it, the Circumlocution Office had risen to overtop all the public departments; and the public condition had risen to be—what it was.

"It is true that how not to do it was the great study and object of all public departments and professional politicians all round the Circumlocution Office. It is true that every new premier and every new Government, coming in because they had upheld a certain thing as necessary to be done, were no sooner come in than they applied their utmost faculties to discovering, How not to do it. It is true that from the moment when a general election was over, every returned man who had been raving on hustings because it hadn't been done, and who had been asking the friends of the honourable gentleman in the

opposite interest on point of impeachment to tell him why it hadn't been done, and who had been asserting that it must be done, and who had been pledging himself that it should be done, began to devise, How it was not to be done. It is true that the debates of both Houses of Parliament the whole session through, uniformly tended to the protracted deliberation, How not to do it. It is true that the Royal speech at the opening of such session virtually said, My lords and gentlemen, you have a considerable stroke of work to do, and you will please retire to your respective chambers, and discuss, How not to do it. It is true that the royal speech, at the close of such session, virtually said, My lords and gentlemen, you have through several laborious months been considering with great loyalty and patriotism, How not to do it, and you have found out, and with the blessing of providence upon the harvest (natural, not political), I now dismiss you. All this is true, but the Circumlocution Office went beyond it.

"Because the Circumlocution Office went on mechanically, every day, keeping this wonderful, all-sufficient wheel of statesmanship, How not to do it, in motion. Because the Circumlocution Office was down upon any ill-advised public servant who was going to do it, or who appeared to be by any surprising accident in remote danger of doing it, with a minute, and a memorandum, and a letter of instructions, that extinguished him. It was this spirit of national efficiency in the Circumlocution Office that had gradually led to its having something to do with everything. Mechanics, natural philosophers, soldiers, sailors, petitioners, memorialists, people with grievances, people who wanted to prevent grievances, people who wanted to redress grievances, jobbing people, jobbed people, people who couldn't get rewarded for merit, and people who couldn't get punished for demerit, were all indiscriminately turned up under the foot-scap paper of the Circumlocution Office."

No wonder, with such power behind the scenes, that the Macdonalds, the Oliviers and the Thomases have been content to follow tradition and precedent and learn the art of How Not To Do It.

Notes of the Day.

The Aga Khan and Our Contemporary.

The "Times of India," which cannot adopt a consistent attitude for a week on the question of Indian reform, has fallen foul of His Highness the Aga Khan because the latter has dared not to mix matters in speaking about the existing system of government in this country. In the course of his article in the "Sunday Express," to which we referred yesterday, His Highness spoke the truth when he said, in reference to the Army, that "there is a loud complaint that at the cost of the Indian taxpayer the strength and composition of the Indian garrison are related to the Empire requirements, a shade rather than to India's own needs." Referring to the Bolshevik bogey His Highness added: "There has been no danger of a really formidable external enemy since the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and any attempt of the Afghans to gain conquests of India can soon be defeated. India asks that there should be as few war-sources with the adjacent countries as possible. This is essential because their neighbours, as far as they are of military consequence, are Muslim States and their independence is a question of very great importance to Indian Mohammedans whose recent Turkish sympathies apply also to these Asiatic Muslim States."

The "Times of India," having no effective argument to support the Russian bogey, has the hardihood to declare, in spite of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty, that "we cannot yet rely on the permanent good will of Afghanistan" and finding even this suspicion of Afghanistan a slender reed to rely upon, is compelled to resort to the familiar Junker argument that "with politicians hard at work stirring up trouble in India, a large Army is necessary for internal defence." In every civilized country an army is maintained for defence against an outside enemy and not for internal defence which is the function of the Police, but in this country the system of government being based not on the consent of the people but on force, the argument may pass muster. But even this argument does not meet the main objection of His Highness that the excessive military expenditure is maintained for imperial and not, as should be the case, exclusively Indian purpose. If the expenditure on the Army were determined, purely from the standpoint of India, there would be room for enormous economy not only by the reduction of forces but also by the gradual substitution of Indian for British troops and if the money sent on excessive defensive measures could, as the Aga Khan points out, be directed in these years of peace to internal economic development, the wealth of the country would so increase that in a few years the Army budget could be adequate to the most exacting of reasonable standards without straining public patience.

A Moral.

Japan's note to the United States on the subject of immigration is not without its

moral for India. It is because Japan is self-governing and strong and is able to stand up and vigorously protest against the encroachments on her rights and liberties of her national sovereignty abroad in India that she is able to stand up to the Japanese by the U. S. immigration restrictions, but if the Government of India is desirous of making any protest in the matter, it can do so only through the medium of the British Foreign Office and Indians know very well the degree of interest which Indian problems evoke in that Office. Many Indians naturalised in the United States are seriously affected by the new interpretation put upon the Naturalisation Law by the U. S. Supreme Court, but one has yet to know if any strong representations on their behalf have been made by the British Foreign Office and if made, what has been the result. The Government of India appears to be quite unconcerned in the matter, because it knows that its protest will go unavailing so long as they are not backed up by any threats of retaliatory action such as Japan is threatening the States with. Is not the moral of all this helplessness of Indians this, that Indians must achieve Swaraj before they can hope for any redress of the wrongs they are suffering both in India and abroad?

A Welcome Appointment

The Municipal Corporation has now appointed an officer of the eminence and experience of Sir M. Visvesvaraya to effect retrenchments in the expenditure of the Municipality. For some years past there has been a tendency on the part of officials to go on spending the ratepayers' money, almost recklessly, without any effective check from the Corporation, and after repeated failures on the part of the Retrenchment Committee to grapple with the whole problem, they have now sought the expert advice of an outsider. We had realised long ago that no committee of the Corporation would be able to wield the "axe" adequately, for there are very few members who can stand up to the Commissioner; and the small retrenchment committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Mody actually recommended an increase! The most important department where the expenditure has gone on unchecked is the Engineering Department, with its ramifications in all directions. And it is here that the "axe" has to be made. But we would ask the officer to apply the "axe" in all directions, both at the top and at the bottom, and more at the top than at the bottom. Most of the Municipal Councillors fight shy of dealing with the highly-paid foreign "experts," though that shyness vanishes when they have to dismiss a large number of humbly paid men. What is required in the interests of the public purse is that every sort of useless expenditure should be cut down ruthlessly, without any regard for the tender susceptibilities of the officials. And we have no doubt but that Sir M. Visvesvaraya will be able to wield the "axe" in a most efficient manner.

The Poor Suffer.

The Corporation passed its Loan Works Budget on Monday after a great deal of delay and protests from some members. We are glad that the Corporation has now come to the conclusion that only those works that are now actually in hand should be continued and no fresh schemes should be taken in hand. The Commissioner, who has been utilising other funds for the development works, will now not be able to do so, and his discretion will be definitely curtailed. That is all to the good, so far as the works are concerned. The protest of one member made about the particular kind of development resorted to by the Municipality deserves attention. He said it was all roads and nothing else, while some of the most important questions affecting the city's welfare were held up. He asked that the Municipality should spend more and more on sanitation, on child welfare and many other beneficent activities of a similar nature. Roads are, of course, necessary for the motor cars of the rich, but it is the primary duty of the Municipality to improve the health conditions of the city. That duty the Corporation has sadly neglected, and the poor are consequently the greatest sufferers. Have we not enough play-grounds for the children of the poor, or enough maternity homes, or even hospital accommodation? Now that the Corporation has asked Sir M. Visvesvaraya to resort to retrenchment, it will also do well to ask him to report on these important questions, in order that it may be able to evolve a definite policy for the improvement of the health of the City.

Central Bank and Tata Shareholders.

A correspondent writes to ask why the Central Bank of India are not yet issuing share certificates to the shareholders of the Tata Bank and calls attention to the inconvenience caused to needy shareholders who may desire to sell their shares at once, or have already sold them. We are enabled to state on good authority that the delay complained of by our correspondent is due to the heavy nature of the mechanical work entailed. In order to facilitate transactions the highest denomination of a scrip has been kept at 5, but the vast majority of scrips are for single shares, and all these have to be duly signed by the Directors before they can be issued to the respective shareholders. Considering that the Amalgamation has necessitated the issue of nearly 5 lakhs of new shares, the delay is hardly to be wondered at. It would be a mistake for anybody to suppose that it is due to any negligence on the part of the Bank authorities, who have long been hard at work upon the necessary business. As a matter of fact, nearly half the share certificates are now ready, we are informed, and the shareholders concerned have been advised to "be patient" thereof. The rest will all be ready in about a month.

The Directorate of Information.

We ask for information. In spite of the rejection by the Legislative Council of the grant for the establishment of the Directorate of Information, the Government of Bombay are continuing to maintain the Directorate. It is true that the decision of the Council does not extend to the rest of the Director himself, but since the Council has refused to sanction the grant for the establishment, Government owe the public an explanation of the sources of the funds which maintain the establishment of

ADMINISTRATION OF
JAILS IN PUNJAB

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI)

III*

Without meaning any disrespect to Sir John Bigham, I cannot help remarking that the second ground advanced by him as a reason for the prevalence of corruption in jails is only a mutilated half-truth. He seems to think that the facility with which bribes are offered is responsible for this state of things. Here again it seems to me that he puts the cart before the horse. The offer of a bribe has generally an element of compulsion inherent in it. In my opinion the taker of bribes is a greater criminal than the giver. In fact it is doubtful if in very many cases, the latter is at all a criminal. Let us analyze the various kinds of corruption that prevail in the jails.

Varieties of Corruption.

In the first category come those that are extorted from the prisoners by actual maltreatment or threats of the same. The second class consists of those that are taken from the prisoners as consideration for comforts or privileges not sanctioned by the rules and regulations. The third kind is of those obtained from contractors of supplies, or from misapplication of supplies. The fourth are savings under the head of repairs. The fifth are relating to the purchase and sale of stores and manufactured articles respectively. The first is by no means exhaustive as human ingenuity is very resourceful in inventing occasions and means of illegal gains. The prisoners are not affected by the fourth and the fifth, and there are some jailors in the province who add to their income only affect the prisoners. Out of these the first and the third are the most reprehensible and productive of indescribable troubles to the prisoners.

Defects of Present System.

Before I discuss the matter further, I want to make it clear that my knowledge of what transpires in jails is by no means confined to the jails of which I have had personal experience. My observations are based on information supplied to me by reliable and trustworthy fellow prisoners, and by the various grades of Jail officials still in service or retired. It is not my intention to complain against individuals or to supply material for their punishment. I have no such motive in the back of my mind. Nor do I aim to discredit the administration. I fully realise the difficulties of the administration, and the obstacles in the way of reforms. But I feel that some of the difficulties are imaginary and am not prepared to admit that the obstacles are insurmountable, or so serious as to be above the capacity of the Government to surmount. The first and the foremost necessity is a change in the point of view. Are the various Provincial administrations and the Central Government in

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of March 28 and April 3.

the Directorate at present. Will they throw some light on the subject? We understand that though a few clerks have been sent away, the majority of the staff are still kept in the service. Who pays for these? Is it the intention of the local Government to override the will of the Legislature and certify the rejected grant? Or, is it true, as is rumoured, that they intend to reopen the question in the next session of the Council and ask for supplementary grant in respect of the Directorate? In view of the fact that the present action of the Government has the appearance of open defiance of the Council, Government would do well to take the public into their confidence regarding their intentions in the matter. The Council has voiced the true opinion of the public who do not want public funds to be wasted any longer on the white elephant of the Directorate. Even the Journalists' Association of India, the institution representing the Press which is supposed to benefit directly from the Directorate of Information, has declared that the maintenance of the present costly establishment is unnecessary. It has only asked that the Government Departments should keep in touch with the Press, instead of maintaining a strict *parade* as they are doing at present and states that for this purpose the maintenance of a separate Department is not necessary.

The Fighting Forces of the Empire.

The first number of the "Fighting Forces," a new quarterly for the royal navy, army and air force, has some interesting articles, which are, however, not all descriptive of the various arms of the fighting services. From the point of view of information, perhaps the recently published volume on the "Army in India," for example, would be more useful to the student, and from the point of view of propaganda the publications of the Navy League could give points to this new venture. The more instructive portion of this magazine, however, deals with such central questions as the "European Outlook" or "Security for France." Between the two, these articles explain much that is inexplicable to the outside student of the European tangle; and as such they are more than proportionately valuable. The article, perhaps, which will prove of most interest to Indian readers is that on the Indianisation of the Indian army wherein "Silladar" trots out all the stock "difficulties" in the way of a more rapid and wholesale Indianisation of the Army in India. We are, however, surprised to find mention of the absence of a well-to-do middle-class, the scions of which might naturally desire to take to a military career. The writer seems to be strangely oblivious of the numbers and aptitude of the fighting races of India, or of their present economic position permitting them to indulge in the luxury of a military career. This kind of misrepresentation, even if unconscious, is scarcely calculated to make the "Fighting Forces" a popular magazine.

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NEW LAHORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

NO HINDU MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14. The first meeting of the newly constituted Municipal Council of Lahore was held today at the Town Hall when out of 39 members, Mahomedans, Christians and Sikhs, 25 attended. The Hindus having boycotted the elections there was no elected Hindu member. The only business before the meeting was the election of the President. The Names of only two candidates had been proposed that of Mr. Chaudhri Sahabuddin M.L.C., the retiring President and Maulvi Ishaulla. The supporters of each candidate had mustered strong in the hall and when the votes were taken the result was a tie, each securing 14 votes. Lots will now be drawn by the Deputy Commissioner in the presence of the Members.

ALLEGED TRAFFICKING IN ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 15. The Lahore C.I.D. has arrested one Mahd Nawaz Nazir who was in charge of the Lahore judicial Malkhana on a charge of trafficking in arms and ammunition impounded in the Malkhana. It is alleged that the Nazir sold 30 cartridges for a sum of Rs. 30 and that six five rupee currency notes were recovered from one of his pockets when searched by officers of the C.I.D. The person who was believed to have purchased the cartridges was also apprehended by the police before whom he confessed that he had made the purchase from the Nazir.

NIGADI LAND DISPUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, City, April 15. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Nigadi village the question of the lands of Nigadi and Chincholi which had not yet been acquired by the Mahomedan trustees for their proposed educational institute was discussed. It was unanimously decided that nobody should hereafter convey his lands privately to the trustees. Government was also requested not to give their assistance to the trustees in any compulsory acquisition of lands for the trustees as the lands in question have special sanctity for the Bindus.

CONFERENCES AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15. Allahabad will be the scene of many conferences during the coming Easter week. The fourth United Provinces Liberal Conference will be held on the 18th and 20th April. Among those expected to be present are Mrs. Besant, Lady Emily Lyttons, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Srinivas Sastri.

The Social Conference will meet on the 19th April with Mrs. Jawali Prasad in the chair and it will be followed by an inter-caste dinner.

The U.P. Theosophical Federation and the Star Conference will take place on the 18th and the 21st April with Mr. Munshi Iqbal Saran and Mr. Ajodhya Das respectively in the chair.

The National Convention will take place on the 21st and the 22nd. Liberal leaders will address most of the conferences which are expected to adopt important resolutions.

NEW MADRAS GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 14. His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 14th April 1924:

Mr. Eric Conran Smith, I.C.S., to be Private Secretary; Lieutenant Colonel Francis Cecil Campbell Balfour, C.I.E., M.C., Sudan Political Service, Territorial Force (retired), to be Military Secretary; Major David Patrick Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C., to be Surgeon; Major Trevor Newall Watson, M.C., 5th King Edward's Own Probyn's Horse, 1st Lancers, to be the Indian Aide-de-Camp, and Honorary Captain V. S. Alexander, Sirdar Bahadur, late 2nd (Q. V. O.) Sappers and Miners to be Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp.

As at present arranged, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Gleschen and party will leave Madras for Ootacamund by special train on Friday the 18th instant, arriving at Mottupalayam the following morning and motoring up to Ootacamund reaching there at eleven a.m. on the same day.

A public reception will be held and Municipal address presented at five in the evening at the Council Chamber that day. The Malabar Battalion of the auxiliary force will furnish the Guard of Honour.

During Their Excellencies' brief stay in Madras, His Excellency is likely to visit the General Hospital, the Royapuram Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, while Her Excellency will probably visit the Victoria Caste and Gotha Hospital, the Red Cross Depot and Lady Amphil's Nursing Institute.

DAWES SCHEME.

APPROVAL BY GERMAN CABINET.

LONDON, April 15.

It is understood that the German Cabinet is prepared to accept the Dawes scheme if the Allies also accept it as the basis of negotiations, along with certain issues outside the scope of the experts' report.—Reuter.

G. I. P. DISMISSALS

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

POOR WORKMEN CONDEMNED TO PAY PENALTY

OFFICIAL FEAR OF UNIONS.

The trouble which has been brewing since the last few months in the Matunga Workshops of the G.I.P. Railway has now almost come to a head. The G.I.P. Railway unrest is not new, for since December last the authorities in the Matunga Workshops have been creating trouble for the Government. It seems that the advent of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which will come into operation from July next, has created some discontent among the employers of labour in Bombay, particularly the railways, and they are taking precautions to meet it, so that they may not be called upon to pay any sort of compensation to their old servants, who have spent many years in their service. This appears to be at the bottom of the whole trouble, and no other cause is active. The trouble of dismissal has gone on at Matunga from February last. Men were examined by the doctor of the company and nearly three hundred were given notices of dismissal. No reason was given, and no cause was shown in the discharge notice. The men were not even given a good certificate to enable them to find new employment; and together with their employment everything was taken away from them. This process of a tradition has gone on since then, and the month of March 20 more men were discharged. In April nearly 1,000 were given notices, and the total hitherto has been about 1,400 men. Many of these have been serving in the workshops for the last 25 years and more, and those old servants have been dismissed without any cause and without any sort of compensation. It may be stated that out of the 1,400 men employed in the Matunga Workshops, nearly 2,000 are members of the G.I.P. Railway Union there, and they are well organised. The Union took up the matter with the Agent of the Railway, but the latter seems to be adamant on the point. The Union has been trying to get the men reinstated, if possible, and secondly to get them some kind of compensation for their long services in the workshops. But in both cases the Union has not succeeded, and the Agent has turned a deaf ear to their requests. The Company's rules governing the payment of compensation to the men seem to be queer, and more in favour of the company than of the men. This was bound to be when the men have no voice in the making of the rules. They are paid a compensation only when they retire after 55, and that too after they have put in 15 years minimum service, and there are many ways to get round the rules to prevent the paying of a compensation. And the Railway authorities seem to have resorted to these wholesale dismissals for that very purpose. Strange it is, there are men in the workshops who are over 55 and nearly 60, and yet these have been retained and more vigorous men have been sent out. There must be some reason for this paradoxical behaviour of the officials, which cannot be state publicly.

AGENT'S PLEA.

However, it must be remembered that even the Agent has his own case for the wholesale dismissals. His point is that although the Matunga Workshops are the best equipped in the whole country, the output has not been at all commensurate with that equipment. How far these allegations are true, it is impossible for anybody to say. The Agent has refused to let the public into his confidence; he has also refused to let the workers in the Union know the exact state of things. And so the public have to take the Agent's word at its value. On the other hand, the men contend that whereas a carriage took 40 men to build in 15 days, in the pre-war period, 20 can do the same amount of work now. There is no evidence of any falling off in the quantity of work here at least, and if the Agent has doubts about the truth of this statement, he has only to come out and take the Union into his confidence. But he has refused to do anything of that kind. His other contention is that the men are non-cooperating with the officials, and that outsiders are responsible for this attitude of theirs. That is the usual kind of argument brought forward by all employers of labour, when the men begin to raise their heads and show their manliness by organising Unions among themselves to fight for their rights. It is evident that the Agent cannot brook the presence of outsiders to organise the men into a strong Union, hence all the struggles of the railway officials to scotch any movement among the men for organising themselves. The G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union at Parel is now moribund, owing to the efforts of the railway officials, and it is stated that Mr. Sharpe, the District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, and Mr. Platt, the foreman of the Matunga Workshops, do not view the Union with any favour. Mr. Platt's efforts at Parel have almost killed the Union there, and as an official of the Union (officially complained the men there dare not even show their faces to them. This is the measure of the fall of the men there. The men are simply cowed down, and at Parel nearly 500 were dismissed in the month of December, and the men did not raise even a protest. It is apparent that the men in the Parel Workshops are thoroughly demoralised and are unable to stand up to the officials. The unemployment generally obtaining in Bombay has put up the backs of these employers and they are in no mood to listen to any sort of reason. By dismissing the old servants they wish to reduce the expenditure, and show a profit. The dismissed men might again be re-employed, or not. The officials might re-employ them on new terms that is to say reduced wages and the Workmen's Compensation will have no terrors for them there.

The Governor who has shown some sympathy for Labour, has been written to, but he has refused to interfere on their behalf. The Union has represented the men's case to the "Home" Board, and the Railway Board, but nobody seems to listen to the grievances of the men. The Union has again written to the Governor. The men have to rely on themselves, as the mill workers had to do. The struggle is hard, and the advantages are all one-sided. The trouble—and it is the real trouble—appears to be that the top-heavy establishment in the railway is a heavy stone round the railway's neck, and it cannot make any headway. Foreign officers, highly paid at that, cannot be lightly dismissed, and some one must go, and the poor workmen are dismissed. If the railway company really wishes to cut down expenses and make retrenchments, then the only course is to do away with the heavy overhead charges: have fewer supervisors and more workmen. But that is the last thing a railway company will ever do in this country.

FIFTH JATHA ON ITS WAY.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES.

ASSISTANT JATHEDAR ARRESTED.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

AMRITSAR, April 15.

Reports from Lyallpur state that in spite of great official pressure, the fifth Shahidi Jatha started from there amidst great enthusiasm. More than 30,000 gathered to bid farewell to the Jatha. The Police were busy trying to influence local people against helping the Akalis. An intensive campaign is now being carried on in villages with a view to prevent the population from entertaining the Jatha. At the first halting station all the provisions were carried away including cooked food. Similar excesses are also reported from the next station, where the assistant Jathedar was arrested. Undeterred by these attempts the Jatha continues its march according to its own programme.

FLOW OF VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 15.

The message from Mr. Gandhi was communicated early morning yesterday to the starving Satyagrahis at Koor roads and it was also communicated to those undergoing treatment in the hospital.

Congress authorities later sent out their first relay of volunteers to relieve the earlier Satyagrahis. Out of the original 18, who had offered Satyagraha, only nine had kept on. The first two batches for the northern and the eastern roads were led by Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, who had arrived there early morning from Cochin. The procession, which consisted of a large number of sympathisers and workers of diverse castes and creeds, left the camp after usual preliminaries and wended its way along the usual roads singing national songs throughout. Two other batches followed subsequently to replace other volunteers on western and southern roads. Arrangements have been made for sending relays of volunteers every four hours.

In the evening a public meeting was held at Vaikom at which it was announced that the lead was henceforward entrusted to Mr. Chathukutti Naier of Tellicherry and it was also suggested that there should be women volunteers as well, who should look after feeding and other arrangements at the Asram.

MR. S. IVENGAR TO PROCEED TO VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 15.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar proceeds to Vaikom today to study the conditions there by looking into the state of affairs himself and see the Maharaja of Travancore and the Dewan and then to decide as to the course of action to be taken.

CABLE ITEMS.

No newspapers will be published in England on Good Friday.—Reuter.

Brisbane.—Brilliant weather is favouring the visit of the British Special Service Squadron which was given an enthusiastic reception.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Prince of Wales has arrived here on the 14th instant from Biarritz. He is remaining in Paris for two or three days.—Reuter.

The House of Commons, on Monday, passed the first reading of the Government's Agricultural Wages Bill embodying the principle of the compulsory minimum wage to be fixed by District Boards.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Negotiations between Ruhr Mine-owners and the Miners (the Franco-Belgian Commission of Control), have resulted in the prolongation of agreements until June 15th.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

A Benares telegram of April 15th states: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has not been well and has been compelled to cancel all engagements for eight days.—A.P.

Mr. Denys Bray, who returned from England on 13th, resumed the duties of the office of Foreign Secretary on the 14th inst. General Sir Claude Jacob, Chief of General Staff returned to Simla this morning after a short tour. He will remain in his present appointment till the end of July when he goes home on leave. On his return to India he will take over the Northern Command.

vances of the men. The Union has again written to the Governor. The men have to rely on themselves, as the mill workers had to do. The struggle is hard, and the advantages are all one-sided. The trouble—and it is the real trouble—appears to be that the top-heavy establishment in the railway is a heavy stone round the railway's neck, and it cannot make any headway. Foreign officers, highly paid at that, cannot be lightly dismissed, and some one must go, and the poor workmen are dismissed. If the railway company really wishes to cut down expenses and make retrenchments, then the only course is to do away with the heavy overhead charges: have fewer supervisors and more workmen. But that is the last thing a railway company will ever do in this country.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

A meeting of the Bombay Congress Committee was held today and to-morrow after which it adjourned over the Easter. His Highness the Aga Khan is going to France and will proceed to various parts of England. The Committee will resume its meeting on April 20th.—Reuter.

Four names were put forward for the vacant office, namely Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, R. G. Tripathi, Mistry, and Parshottamas Trikumdas. There was a tie between Mr. Sahasrabudhe and Mr. Parshottamas, each getting 10 votes. The Chairman said he had given his vote to Mr. Sahasrabudhe, and he would also give his casting vote to him, and Mr. Sahasrabudhe was declared duly elected.

Mr. J. B. Patel then gave an account of his interview with Mahatma Gandhi about the desirability of appointing the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. as ex-officio trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mr. Patel said the Mahatma was of the opinion that his consent was not at all necessary in such matters. The Mahatma was present at the particular meeting of the B. P. C. C. when the Trustees were appointed, by the special grace of the Committee, and it was totally within the competence of the Committee to accept or reject the names suggested by him. He had told the speaker that they must not take into consideration personalities and that they must learn to stand on their own constitutional rights and the B. P. C. C. had every right to remove the present trustees and appoint any other trustees they liked.

Mr. J. B. Patel moved that the President of the B. P. C. C. in addition to a Secretary and Treasurer, approved by the Council, he also ex-officio members of the Board of Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mr. Sahasrabudhe seconded and the proposition was accepted.

The Secretary then gave an account of the work done by the District Congress Committees in the city during the Gandhi month. The returns of B. and C. Wards were not received; 7,838 new Congress members were enrolled; about Rs. 1,800 were collected for the T. S. Fund; about 100 volunteers were enrolled and Khadi worth about Rs. 7,000 was sold.

The Committee then decided to give a sum of Rs. 75 per month to each Taluka Congress Committee in the city for khadi work.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

QUESTION ON COWPORE FIRING.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Richards, replying to Messrs. Wardlaw-Milne, Mills and Lansbury with reference to fatal labour troubles at Cawnpore, promised to discuss with the Government of India with a view to their consulting provincial Governments regarding the utility of further enquiry into the causes of these disputes and into the practicability and desirability of devising measures tending to diminish the risk of recurrence.

Replies to Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury, Mr. Richards said that definite information regarding the two missing members of the Kohat gang was still lacking. The Chief Commissioner for the North-West Frontier Province had taken up the matter with a joint jirga of Afridi and Orkzai tribes, and had secured satisfactory undertakings from the majority of the sections concerned. Further pressure would be applied, if necessary.

Replies to Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury, Mr. MacDonald said that any consignments of rifles and machine guns for Afghanistan were still held up at Bombay.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS FOR BOMBAY.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

LONDON, April 15.

It was reported at yesterday's meeting of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that as a result of negotiations it had been generally agreed to increase freight rates for Manchester piece-goods to Bombay and Karachi by half a crown to 2/12/6 which shall operate from July 1st to the end of the year.—Reuter.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON WIRELESS.

DONALD COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, April 15.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Cabinet Committee on wireless are presenting their report to the Cabinet to-day. The Committee yesterday heard the Marconi representatives and there is every reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements will be made regarding the exchange of messages with the company's stations in the Dominions. The paper says no doubt need be entertained that the Cabinet will adopt the main recommendations of the Donald Committee, perhaps with minor modifications.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE REACHES SHANGHAI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

A private telegram received at Shantiniketan says that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and his party reached Shanghai on Sunday and were accorded a cordial welcome.

TEST CABLES

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 15.

The Indian Colonies Committee is meeting today and to-morrow after which it adjourns over the Easter. His Highness the Aga Khan is going to France and will proceed to various parts of England. The Committee will resume its meeting on April 20th.—Reuter.

NEW BATTLESHIPS FOR U.S.

LONDON, April 15.

The House of Representatives Naval Committee has approved of a bill authorising construction of eight fast ten thousand ton cruisers costing \$11,000,000 each exclusive of armament, also six gunboats costing \$700,000 each, for use on Chinese waters. It has also approved of the proposal to convert four battleships into oilburners and to provide them with additional protection against submarines and aircraft. The Committee has reported on another bill providing for the establishment of a naval station at San Pedro in California.—Reuter.

PARSIS AND MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I entirely agree with your correspondent Mr. A. B. Parshiwalla that a deputation should be sent to H. E. the Governor to plead the cause of Mr. Horniman. I also agree with him that the deputation should consist of "strong men" not "milds." We have had experience of a deputation that was sent to Sir George Lloyd re the Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme. The members of the deputation were browbeaten and bound out of Ghanchi-Khid. They were very polite and courteous to represent their case to him firmly. We want a man of the type of Mr. Manekji Patel—a man bold and fearless and capable of expounding the case in lucid and emphatic language. Those who heard Mr. Patel at the recent meeting were enthralled and captivated by his eloquence. He would be the right man in the right place, at the head of the deputation.—Yours, etc., E. B. FAZER.

BAPTY ROAD CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—A special meeting of the Bombay Corporation has been called out on Thursday the 17th instant, to consider the possibility of revoking the proposal of erecting a Kutchra Depot at the Bapty Road which was accepted some few months ago. The resolution must be congruently for bringing this proposal in time and drawing the attention of the Corporation to the enormity of the danger that awaits the health of the residents of this locality, if the proposed incinerator is constructed on that site. When the above proposal was being discussed in the Corporation the present writer pointed out the disastrous results that were the possible outcome of the same in the papers. Meetings were called out in Kamathipura to protest against the above proposal and a number of petitions were also sent to the Corporation requesting the Municipal Commissioner to discontinue the above proposal. But all the protestations and petitions of the people were unceremoniously disregarded and the resolution was carried through the Corporation, in defiance of the desire of a large body of people. The Corporation is now on this road also did perhaps a very meagre work in this respect, and the Corporation blind to the deleterious effect upon the sanitation of a locality was pleased to sanction the above scheme. Now that a special meeting has been called out to consider once again the advisability of the above proposal I earnestly appeal to all the members of the Corporation, to reject the same altogether. I do not understand the anxiety of the Commissioner to select the place as the proper one for the construction of a Kutchra Depot. The Commissioner has visited this place on numerous occasions and after inspecting the same one had expected that he would not press the above proposal any further. This locality is already much congested and its present sanitary conditions are anything but satisfactory. The construction of the incinerator will further accentuate the insanitation and health of the people will surely be affected thereby. Under the conditions I hope the Corporation will reject the above proposal once and for all, in view of the fact that it can find many other suitable sites for the same without any great difficulty.—Yours, etc., PRO BONO PUBLICO.

ASYLUM STRIKERS DISMISSED.

LONDON, April 14.

The management of Donegal Asylum have passed a resolution dismissing all strikers.—Reuter.

(A Reuter's message, dated London April 1, referring to the above stated:—100 attendants of Letterkeeny Asylum in the County of Donegal struck work to-day. Two lunatics who attempted to escape were captured while scaling the wall, by strike pickets, and handed over to the civil guards who were patrolling the Asylum.)

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. R. H. A. Delve presiding, when consideration was given to a memorandum from Government, Development Department, regarding lands at Dharavi and Seavi-Wadala, for Government Industrial Housing Schemes. The latter stated that without their orders no new industrial housing schemes should be undertaken by the Directorate until the claims at present under construction were completed. In these circumstances the land in the Trust's Dharavi scheme which it was intended to take up for the construction of claims was not required at present.

As some members were anxious that Government should compensate the Improvement Trust for their outlay in the Development of these lands, the discussion of the question was postponed.

COUNCIL.

RESIGN.

CLERK TO BE APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, April 14.

A communique issued by the Finance Department gives the Governor's decision regarding the reduction in the Budget by the Legislative Council. Referring to the rejection by one vote of the demand for the Ministers' salaries, the communique states that the Ministers do not regard the vote as equivalent to a vote of censure necessitating their resignation, and the Governor opines that they are justified in so regarding the matter, seeing that the pay was for three Ministers, though only two were in office at the time, and no rejection of the whole demand left no provision for payment to any Minister, and if it were to be regarded as a vote of censure on particular individuals, the censure would equally apply to the third Minister, who has not yet been appointed. Further, on February 20th, a motion equivalent to a vote of censure on the existing Minister was lost. His Excellency has been legally advised that he would be justified in retaining the existing Ministers or appointing others, and authorising the payment of their salary at the same time.

The Ministers have expressed their willingness to serve in an honorary capacity. His Excellency is of opinion that it would be against the spirit of the Constitution, except as a purely temporary expedient, for Ministers to serve in an honorary capacity, or for him to authorise payment of salaries refused by the Council and has decided that the proper constitutional course would be to re-submit the matter to the Council at the next session, a course which was recommended by the Ministers themselves. They consented to continue in office until the next session when the supplementary demands for their salaries would be placed before the Council.

Dealing with reserved demands which were totally rejected in pursuance of a policy of rejecting as much of the budget as was possible as a protest against the present constitution and the refusal of the Secretary of State to promise any amendment to it, the Governor has decided to restore the full amount including demands for land revenue, stamps, forests, scheduled taxes, irrigation, administration of jails, ports and pilotage except the demand for five lakhs representing the contribution of the Government to the Corporation of Calcutta towards the cost of the Vidyadharji spill reservoir on condition that the Council voted the amount.

With regard to the reserved demands partially rejected His Excellency the Governor has restored the demands for the pay of the Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, for the renewal of furniture and carpets in the Government House, for the pay of Calcutta Police Inspectors, and also for the District Executive and Intelligence staff and the sum for the Police Training School while the provision for cots and mosquito nets for the Bengal Police and the demand for Deputy Superintendents, Bengal Police will not be restored and no decision has been arrived at regarding the paying out of a sum of Rs. 99,000 for certain European primary schools pending examination of the position by the Director of Public Instruction.

The communique points out that all demands for Transferred Departments were voted except two items in education and medical budgets. In the first case little over one lakh was provided by the Council for the pay of about 400 members of the inspection staff. The Governor says that he has no power to deprive the Council of the responsibility placed upon it by the Parliament, and he cannot certify such a cut. Action is, therefore, being taken to carry out the decision of the Council. The Director of Public Instruction has been directed to reduce the inspectorate within the limit imposed by the Council. In the meantime discharge notices will be issued this month to all the officers concerned, which will be cancelled in the case of those whom it will be decided to retain when the inspectorate will be reconstituted. A supplementary demand will be submitted to enable the officers to receive the notice to which they are entitled.

Similar action is being taken with regard to about 300 employees of the Medical Department but in this case the action of the Council may be found to have created in some respects an emergency and His Excellency may be obliged to exercise the power conferred on him in respect of salaries of certain officers. His Excellency has restored the demand for the cost of the Secretariat for reserved departments and has authorised as a case of emergency expenditure for the Civil Secretariat of transferred subjects.

MATHEMATICIANS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 15.

The fourth Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society was opened in Poona this morning by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Bombay. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had sent a message of congratulation. There was a large gathering of Mathematicians from all parts of India. The Conference continues under the presidency of Mr. Balak Ram I.C.S., when a number of papers will be read and discussed.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.
227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

"My young friends of France, my dear Latin brothers in art and warfare. I am with

A Calcutta message says:—
No arrest has been reported in the case of the alleged shooting at Mr. Bruce. Newspapers point out that he was the only

the discovery of curative and regenerative processes; unflinching faith that there is a treasure if you can only find it, in the heart of every man. These are symbols, which in the treatment of crime and cri-

if he is willing to serve longer, it is necessary in the interest of the public for government to grant him the extension.—Yours etc.,

B.B. & C.I. Railway, who died at Delhi, and his sons, Mr. Indrarayan, a student at Bombay and Mr. Manoharayan, have endowed Rs. 4,000 to the Delhi University for a gold medal named after their father.

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.
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227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, APR. 15.	
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 14, 1924.	
Cotton	13862 Bales
Wheat	16122 "
Linseed	11012 "
Rape seed	698 "
Groundnut	400 "
Groundnut	1139 "
Castor	6398 "
Mustard	75482 "
Myraballams	5476 "
Oatmeal	2737 "
Gram	802 "
Juar	4088 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	198 "
Beji	961 "
Coal	3381 Tons

2 days' totals:

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

BOMBAY, 14th April 1924	
1923-24 1922-23 Difference	
Receipts for the bi-week from 11th April to 14th April 1924 ..	32,332 58,411 -26,079
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 14th April 1924 ..	274,570 280,342 -5,769
Shipments for the bi-week from 11th April 1924 to 14th April 1924 ..	27,457 28,034 -576
U. K.	7428 .. +742
Continent	9292 17769 -847
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	32682 58620 -25938
Total	49402 78509 -2917

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 4th April 1924.

Europe:—	
United Kingdom ..	126965 91468 +35497
Continent	701217 484536 +216681
China	141275 272070 -130795
Japan	1039325 1094075 -54750
Coast Ports	43462 34862 +8600
Total	2052244 1977001 +75243

Afloat in harbour	
Europe	12436 1342 +11094
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	37018 132439 -95421
*Including 21338 bales for U. S. of America	

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

BOMBAY, APRIL 15.	
Ra. A. P.	
Khadi	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon ..	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb. ..	1 9 0
Century per lb. ..	1 8 0
Hindustani per lb. ..	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb. ..	1 9 3
Phoenix per lb. ..	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 4
Manekji (Gaw Mukhi) per lb	1 7 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203	
Rachael per lb. ..	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
S. D. Sassoon per lb. ..	1 8 0
Longcloth x Quality	
Rachael per lb. ..	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb. ..	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb. ..	1 9 0
Long Cloth Sateen, Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (standard) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Spring (Merchandise) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb ..	1 6 0
Patelwan	1 6 0
Churra	1 6 0
Salts	
Pebany per lb. ..	1 6 6
Spring (merchandise) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Dhooies 7s. and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Jacob 1s. per lb. ..	1 8
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 0
Dhooies 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece ..	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece ..	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece ..	7 0 0
Hindustani per piece ..	7 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturband per piece ..	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 6 0
Black Check	
Textile per piece ..	8 10 0
Gabrun No. 6124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustani	13 2 0

COLOUR.

April 15.	
Quotations are:—	
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 98	per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 98	per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-I. P. Rs. 90	per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.	
Nigrosine Xs Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.	
Methyl Violet Rs. 4 per lb.	
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.	
Sulphur Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.	
Perpurine Benz. Rs. 3 per lb.	
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-6-0 per lb.	
Melachite Green Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.	
Magenta Xs Rs. 5 per lb.	
Hemateine Xs Rs. 1-7-0 per lb.	
Indanthrene Blue R. S. Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.	
Soluble Blue Rs. 8 per lb.	
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.	

CHEMICALS.

April 15.	
Quotations are:—	
Copper Sulphate Rs. 26	

Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 39
Hydrochloric Rs. 1-4-0
Caustic Soda Rs. 22-8-0
Farina Rs. 17-8-0
Sago-flour Rs. 15
Bleaching Powder Rs. 20
Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0
Magnesium Rs. 4
Zinc chloride Rs. 24
Aniline Salt Rs. 0-11-6

MILL-STORES.

The quotations:—	
Headle Rs. 1-13-9	
Reeds Rs. 0-3-9	
Moller cloth Rs. 8-4-0	
Sizing Hannel Rs. 4 (Twill)	
Shubbings Rs. 25	
Rovings Rs. 25	
Warpers Rs. 70	
Conicals Rs. 8	
Ring Bobbins Rs. 10	
Dobby Harness Rs. 24-8-0	

WEATHER REPORT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Weather has been dry except in Assam where rainfall again has been nearly general. The chief amounts are Shigar, one and a half inches; Gauhati, a half, Sitchar, three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in Assam.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 14th April 1924. 10 a.m.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr 29.804 in

Temperature of Air 83.6 degrees

Wet Bulb Thermometer 79.4 "

Dew Point 72.9 "

Relative humidity of Air 71.9 %

Extent of cloudy sky (the 0.0

Whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.0

Maximum temperature of Air 91.5 "

Minimum 77.9 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight NNW, NNW, NNW,

Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight 20.5 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

BOMBAY				NEW ZEALAND			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	
	Apr.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apr.	h. m.	ft. in.	
Tu.	15	3 18	19 1	15	18 58		
		16 5	21 5		18 19		
W.	16	7 37	24 5		2 10	9	
		20 20	26 2		13 54	8	
Th.	17	9 35	26 9	17	3 34	1	
		21 54	27 9		15 38	1	
F.	11	9 10	9	11	20 26	16	
		12 34	19		8 24	11	
Sat.	12	2 17	17 17	12	20 36	76	
		14 44	19 11		8 58	83	
S.	20	11 53	29 7	20	5 30	19	
		23 58	28 10		17 55	18	
M.	21	12 39	29 10	21	6 8	14	
					18 42	17	

Skin Cleared of FIERY ECZEMA by Zam-Buk

"Mr. S. D. Parekh, of 40, Meadow St., Fort, Bombay, writes:—For a long time I suffered from an obstinate fiery eczema. In spite of treatment from several doctors, the itching inflammation got decidedly worse. A friend got me to give Zam-Buk a trial. This marvellous healing balm quickly ended all inflammation and irritation, and caused the eczema to gradually disappear. In a short time Zam-Buk had made my skin wonderfully clear and healthy."

Zam-Buk Grows New Skin in a remarkable way

and its germ-killing properties are never found in fatty ointments and salves. Zam-Buk's powerful herbal essences penetrate to the very root of skin disease, killing off germs and removing poisonous impurities. Zam-Buk is equally marvellous for ulcers, ringworm, piles, abscesses, bad legs, sore feet, poisoned wounds, cuts, insect bites and stings, etc. Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box, all medicine vendors. L. Z. 508

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.



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THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
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Opp. } & { Devi Road.
Whiteaway }
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WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Events for one year with a full character sketch costs Rs. 1 only. First part life reading in 10 items (finance, marriage, profession) etc., costs Rs. 10 only. State time and date of either birth or of written letter. Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from New York City: "I have also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam."

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Telephone: 113.

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MUSSOORIE

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Tariff to the Proprietor.

RAJASTHAN SEVA SANGH.

ITS WORK AND SUFFERINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For more than two years the Rajputana Agency has been trying to hamper the work of Rajasthan Seva Sangh and especially after the determined resistance offered against its meddlesome interference in the State of Mewar, the Agency seems to have become most virulent in its persecution of the Seva Sangh Workers and is bent upon crushing their activities. The Sangh is the only institution of its kind in the country and its ambition is nothing but to serve the people of Rajasthan in a humble and honest manner and the people that have been organised under the guidance of this society have asked for nothing more than to be freed from unjust and unlawful extractions and from that hated system of Begar, a kind of unpaid or ill-paid forced labour. The people have not even thought of claiming their rights to govern themselves or to make a demand for any other facilities of the kind and in spite of unsurmountable difficulties and strong provocations they have never lost their temper, have been perfectly non-violent all through and have always been believing in constitutional methods. They have never non-cooperated with the states yet the Agency has not only encouraged the states but has been actively helping them in killing away their public life and destroying their organisation. Here are a few facts that will clear the position of the Seva Sangh:—

(i). The Rajputana Agency, though it tried its best, has not been able to bring to book any worker of the Sangh under such charges.

(ii). In the State of Mewar some 10 cases were brought against the workers at different times but they were all found innocent and were discharged.

(iii). In the same way over 300 peasants were found innocent and they were discharged.

(iv). No worker of the Sangh has been tried in a British Court on behalf of any Native State.

On the other hand the policy that was adopted by the Rajputana Agency and the States that followed its advice will be manifested by the following facts:—

(i). At the time of the decision arrived at Bijaulia, a Sub-state of Mewar it was announced that the cases of all the agitated tracts will be decided on the same lines but the word was not kept and nowhere the lines of Bijaulia decision were followed.

(ii). Peaceful and unarmed men and women were suddenly attacked and beaten with lathies at Amargarh, in the districts of Parseli and Basi and in the several villages of Kachola district. The case was brought to the notice of the Mahakma Khas but no public enquiry was instituted although several people were wounded, some of them had broken their hands and feet and one man had actually succumbed to the injuries.

(iii). In similar circumstances the peaceful people were fired twice at Regua. The people who were the authors of these atrocities were never taken to task and in this way they were incessantly being encouraged in their deeds.

(4). The Sangh was searched on the pretext that there were some seditious papers that were required to be exposed. All the written documents, printed papers, correspondence and books etc., were taken away by the Police without preparing any list as enjoined by the law. There were illegalities in their perusal as well.

(5). When nothing could be found objectionable in those papers the officials representing different states were sent for and all the papers were laid before them (it was illegal) so that they may note down the names and addresses of the correspondents and helpers of the Sangh in order to trouble them and if possible to file cases against them. But they could discover no such material.

(6). Afterwards when Mr. Pathik protested against this official high-handedness and there was a strong agitation in the press then only these surreptitious and illegal proceedings were stopped. But as a result of this secret exploitation several papers were lost.

(7). The Police and the C.I.D. people were offered to Bundi, Udaipur and other states and taking advantage of the "No law regime" of the Native States arrested many people and sentenced them without giving them facilities to defend themselves or kept them under remand for the prolonged period of a year, and some times of the two. For example one could cite the cases of Pandit Narsim Ram Sharma, Bhanwar Lalji (a helpless blind man) Srijut Narayan Singh Raghavan, shi Visharad from Bundi and those of Pandit Gopi Lal Sharma, Swami Permanandji Sri Lakshmi Narayan Bhat from Mewar.

(8). After the arrest of Mr. Pathik Srijut Ram Narayan Chodhri and Sobha Lal Gupta were carrying on the work of Sangh and they were the only persons who could effectively help Mr. Pathik in his case that was instituted against him by the Mewar State and now they too are arrested under the pretext of publishing two articles in the "Tarun Rajasthan", although as a rule, only a warning is considered sufficient on the first occasion.

(a). The Printer, Publisher and Editor of

WHAT TO DO FOR A COLD.

Take a hot bath at bed-time and a small dose of Pinkettes, then cover up warmly and go to sleep. You'll feel ever so much better in the morning.

PINKETTES
are laxative perfection. Gently but efficiently they cleanse the system, stimulate the liver, clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles. Of chemists, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Co., Boston, U.S.A.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

the Journal is Srijut Sobha Lal Gupta and if anybody need be arrested for the publication of any articles in the columns of the "Tarun" he could be none else but Sobha Lalji Gupta. Chodhriji is arrested on an illegal flimsy ground that he is reported to be the actual Editor.

(b) Both the gentlemen were arrested under Section 124-A. They were induced by the officials to apply for bail and they were assured to be let off if they simply apply for it but afterwards the bail was bluntly refused.

(11) When the Vakils tried to point out that there was no case against Chodhriji he was put down with vehement exclamation as the Assistant Commissioner cried out "It is a stupid case! Why don't they give an apology and go away?" People naturally suspect there are wire pullers behind the scene.

(12) The Ajmer Government thinks it will be a blow to the official prestige if they are discharged and this explains why the Assistant Commissioner is so anxious to induce the accused to apologise. He tried his best to induce Sobha Lalji to give an apology but failed.

(13) The Subscribers' register also had been taken possession of by the police at the time of the search and although an application has been sent to the District Magistrate and people have been running about from official to official for days together we have not been able to get back our register. Consequently the press and the paper is suffering heavily.

The same sort of high-handedness is contemplated to be used in the case of Mr. Pathik. Although he is British subject he has not been allowed to take legal help from outside State.

I would therefore like to appeal to you, Sir, to draw the attention of Mr. MacDonald and other people on this point and kindly to take the trouble of pointing out to them how under the regime of a Labour Government a peaceful, non-violent and constitutional movement is being crushed down. It would do exceedingly well if you could find your way to see that a question is raised in the Assembly through some Nationalist friend.—Yours, etc.,

ANJANA DEVI CHODHRANI,

Rajasthan Seva Sangh,
Ajmer, April 20.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have an important matter to lay before you. Certain members have received information that Mr. Guider has arranged to bring into this Institute a body of 200 persons, from each of whom he would take two voting proxies. The body of persons we are informed, is taken from a big Railway office.

If that is the case and if Mr. Guider now finds he has to stoop to these methods to force the members to have Mr. Davar as Honorary Secretary after all that he has done, (a request has been sent for his removal) I am sorry to say Mr. Guider will lose all claims to our respect. While by such methods Mr. Guider hopes to fortify Mr. Davar's and his own position, a lady whose brother a member of the Institute died recently, requested that the membership be transferred to her name. She was refused. Was it because she was opposed to the continuance of the present state of affairs?

If Mr. Guider wishes to continue in office with Mr. Davar as his Hon. Secretary, and crush opposition by such methods, then must the members appeal from Mr. Guider the President, to Mr. Guider J. P. the gentleman.

Why should Mr. Guider not leave matters to the legitimate body of members, instead of attempting to stifle their voices in this manner?

Why should Tammany Hall methods be introduced into the Sassoon Mechanics Institute?

As the Watch & Ward Superintendent of the B. E. and C. I. Railways, Mr. Guider holds a responsible position and he should realise his responsibility in that the fair name of the Institute is largely in his keeping.

Did any of the past Presidents of this Institute cling to office by such methods?—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER."

TELEPHONE AND INFECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One hopes after the discussion in the Corporation about the dangers of infection lurking in the new innocent looking telephone mouthpieces, the public will now sleep in peace. This is not the first time that an attempt is made to "make the flesh creep" and this theory about the danger of infection is carried to an extreme by some faddists. All over the world bacteriologists of all sorts and conditions are busy finding out new bacteria and prophylactics to counter their ill effects, but humanity is none the better for them, if anything, more people are dying of diseases now than ever, and one is not at all sanguine of seeing the day when these gentlemen will be able to do away with all bacteria on this sinful earth of ours. But seriously, even in the West there is a great difference of opinion whether any particular disease is the effect of bacteria, or the bacteria are the result of the disease, although among the doctors here it might appear very heterodox to hold such an opinion. In the case of telephones, which are a useful and necessary evil in these unregenerate days, the bacteria theory might be allowed to rest for sometime to come, at least in Bombay, until the new system is completed, otherwise the Company will be in for some trouble. As it came out in the course of the discussion even in England and America eminent bacteriologists have pronounced their benediction on the telephone and one is sure the faddists in Bombay will now follow suit and allow themselves some rest from the fearful though interesting business of making the "flesh creep." I hope we at least shall not be accused of "throwing pearls before swine" in giving this gratuitous advice to nervous people in Bombay. Yours, etc.,

COMMONSENSE.

SIR PHEROZESHAH AND MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While vehemently opposing the resolution moved by the Parsi patriot, Mr. K. F. Nariman (which is a rare phenomenon now-a-days), in the Bombay Legislative Council, demanding the removal of ban imposed on Mr. Horniman's entry into India, Sir Maurice Hayward, the Home Member in the course of his speech was reported to have spoken in the following strain—"Unfortunately the restraining influence of Sir P. M. Mehta was removed by his death and Mr. Horniman began to take part in politics and his writings became a source of danger" thereby insinuating that the tone of the "Bombay Chronicle" would have been quite different, had Providence spared Sir P. M. Mehta until this day. Well, Sir, there can be no two opinions about the restraining influence of that towering personality not only on Mr. Horniman but on many of his (Sir P. M. Mehta's) associates and satellites who have, since his passing away, found solace in playing second string on the bureaucratic fiddle. Now let us consider in what direction his restraining influence was brought to bear upon in his life time. The career of Sir P. M. Mehta is not a sealed chapter. He who runs may peep into the pages of his published biography and decide himself whether it would not be gross injustice and sheer ingratitude to attribute him the base motive that he would have restrained Mr. Horniman from boldly ventilating national grievances, ruthlessly exposing official vagaries, and smartly unearthing white conspiracies in relation to Indian political rights and aspirations like the one he so ably discovered and exposed at Lucknow when the Indian National Congress was holding its annual sessions there. Rather on the contrary some of the Moderates of to-day who were, in Sir P. M. Mehta's time, deemed uncompromising champions of people's rights and liberty, would have, under his restraining influence, found themselves in a totally different camp than the one in which they find themselves now in the absence of it. For one thing, it is certain beyond doubt that he would ever have allowed the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" to drift into a flattering channel leading to bureaucratic smiles and favours. For the confirmation of this, one has only to recall the leading article headed—"Our departing Governor" (Sir Sydenham Clarke as he then was) which was published, in the "Bombay Chronicle", under the very eyes of that "restraining influence" meaning Sir P. M. Mehta on whom as on others like Dadabhai and Gokhale, the bureaucracy never misses opportunity to bestow ungenerous posthumous honour, and compare its tone to that of subsequent articles written after his death, one unbiased is sure to be convinced of the fundamental uniformity of tone running throughout and that the restraining influence if it ever brought to bear upon, would have been certainly not in the direction so fondly cherished by Sir Maurice Hayward.

As for the Home Member's arguments if arguments they can be called, about Mr. Horniman's differences with his employers and his frequent running into debt, the less said, the better. If these arguments are to pass muster, then one, particularly a political, must beware to have differences in matters financial as well as domestic with his wife and children especially in war-time, lest one day he may find himself deported and subsequently accused of among things that he had had no smooth sailing with his family and his family even now (assuming a good lapse of time since deportation) does not intend to have him back and hence he must stay and starve out of India till doomsday.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. KAPADIA.

Bulsar,

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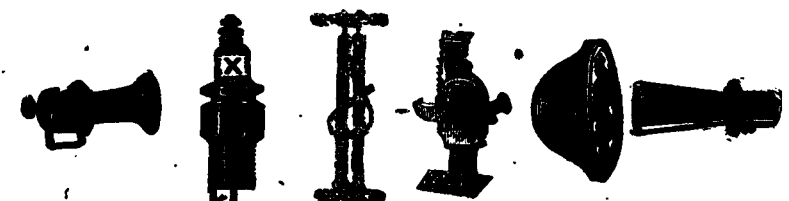
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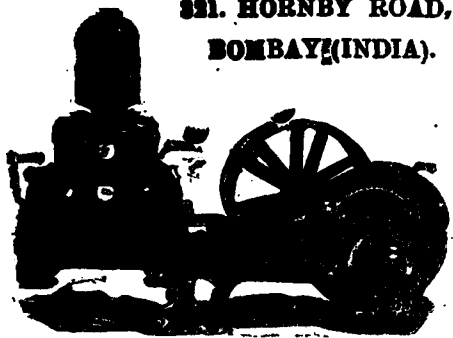
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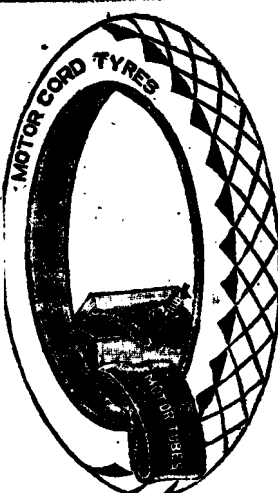
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815 x 120	87 15 0	15 5 0
820 x 120	97 11 0	14 10 0
875 x 105	84 3 0	13 8 0
880 x 120	106 0 0	15 8 0
895 x 135	132 13 0	17 1 0
895 x 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
920 x 120	110 14 0	16 3 0
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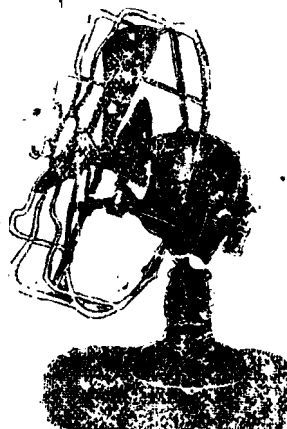
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